

The NOAA-ETL Ground-based Remote Icing Detection System



“GRIDS”

Timothy Schneider

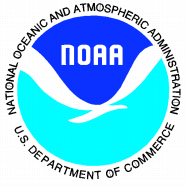
Bruce Bartram, Carroll Campbell, Janet Gibson,
Duane Hazen, Sergey Matrosov

NOAA-ETL

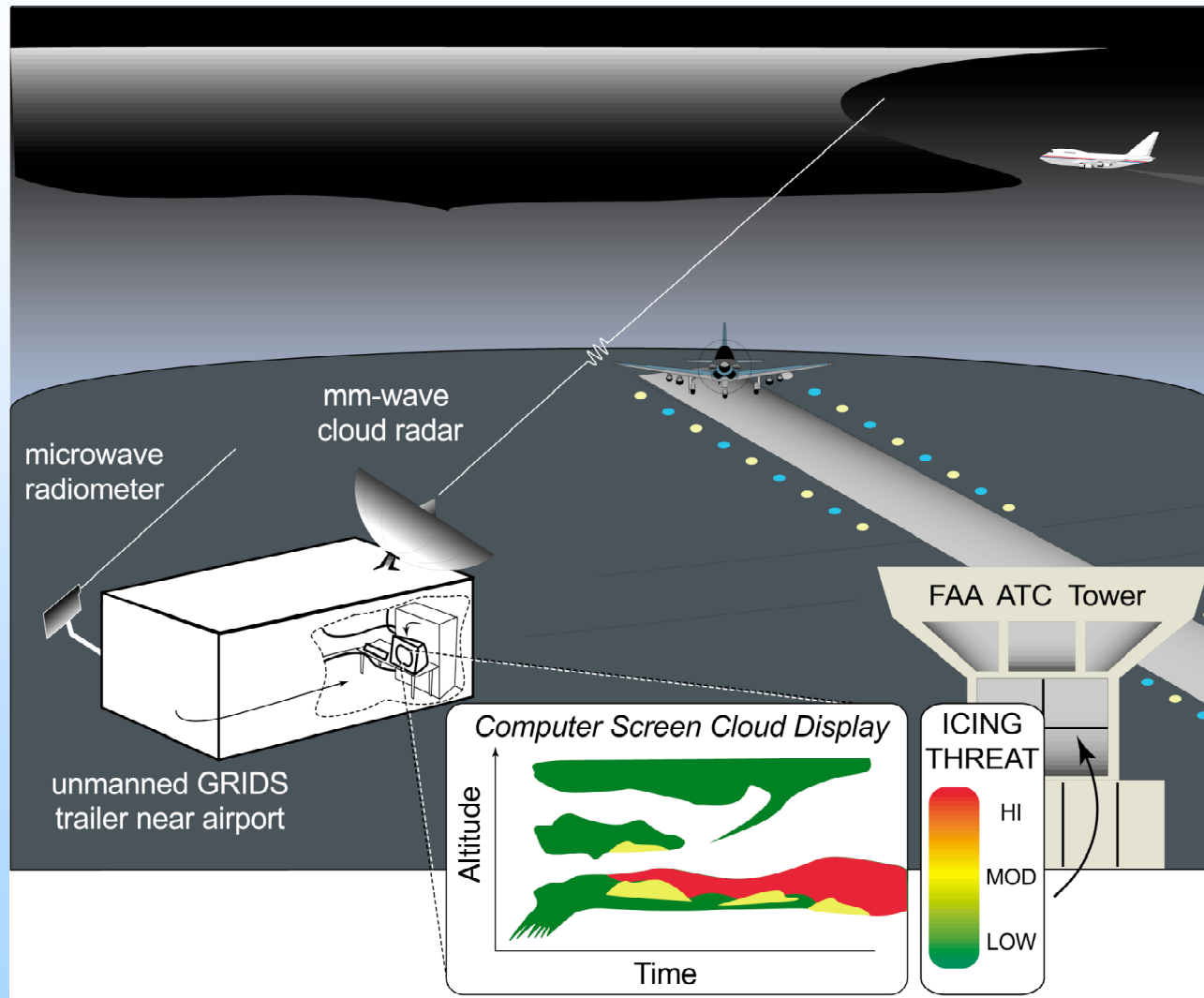
Acknowledgements:

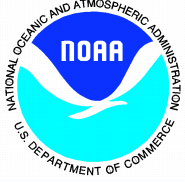
- ❖ The GRIDS team, past, present & future
- ❖ FAA AWRP Sponsorship
- ❖ IFI-PDT led by Marcia Politovich





The NOAA-ETL Ground-based Remote Icing Detection System





The GRIDS Design



❖ System

- ❖ Autonomous -- only needs power & internet*
- ❖ Robust -- 24/7/365 unattended operations

❖ Radar

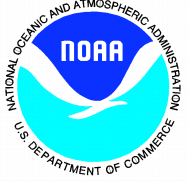
- ❖ High Sensitivity (-60 dBZ @ 10 km AGL/~15km range):
increase dwell, pulse length; 3 m antenna; hi power TWTA
- ❖ Polarized (nearly circular) [Depolarization Ratio
- ❖ Fixed Beam 40° elevation
 - *Vertical Beam w/Doppler Spectra optional*

❖ Microwave Radiometer

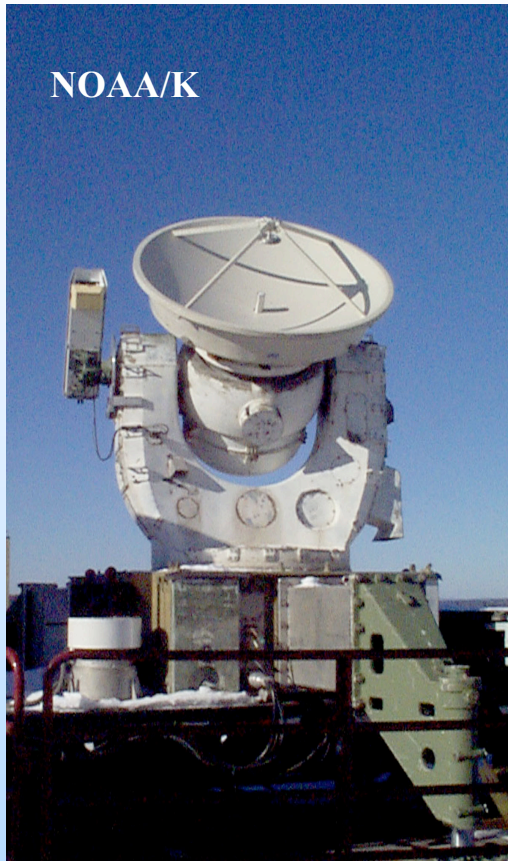
- ❖ 2 Channels (23.8 & 31.6 GHz; *90.0 GHz optional **)
- ❖ Measures Column Liquid & Vapor

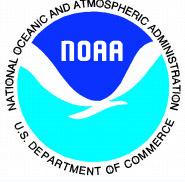
❖ Temperature Profile

- ❖ RUC Model - Hourly Ingest
- ❖ T_{liq} mean (*from 90GHz option **)



Based on proven technologies...





Discriminating Ice & Liquid: DR



Slant-45 Quasi-Linear Polarization

Minimum crystal flutter sensitivity.

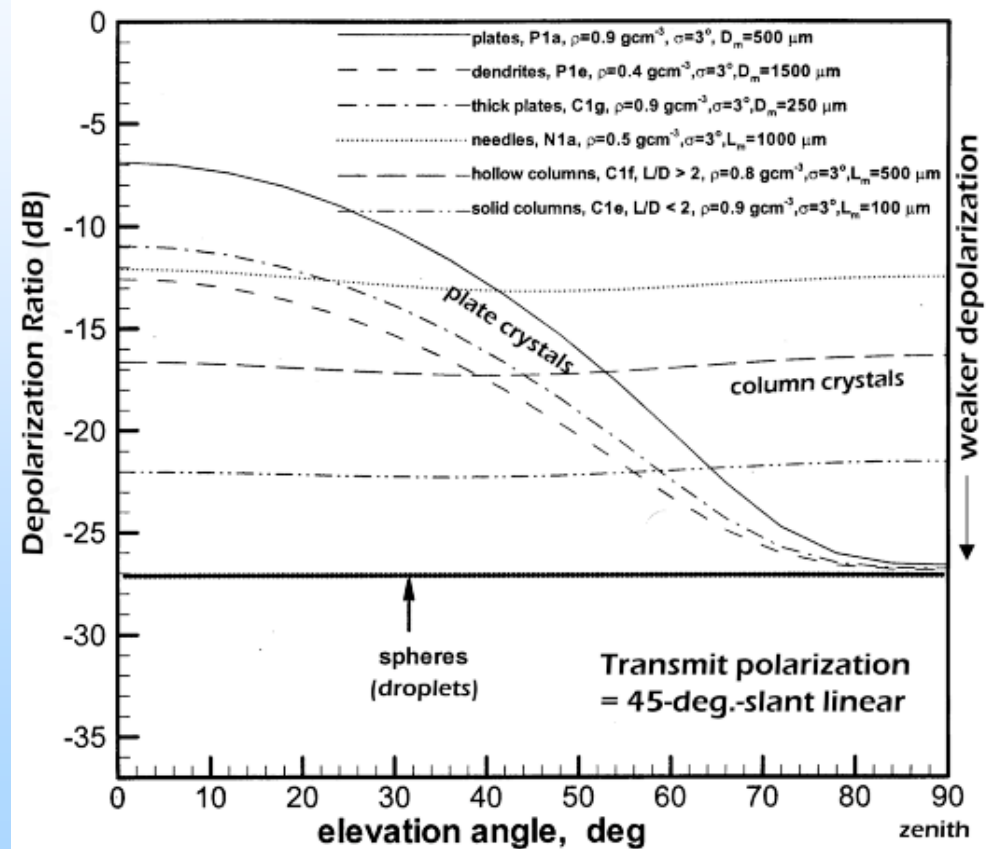
Very good separation by shape.

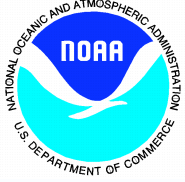
Drizzle vs. Ice differ though wide elevation arc.

Deterministic drizzle I.D. above cross-talk.

Sensitive to lower reflectivity clouds.

THEORY

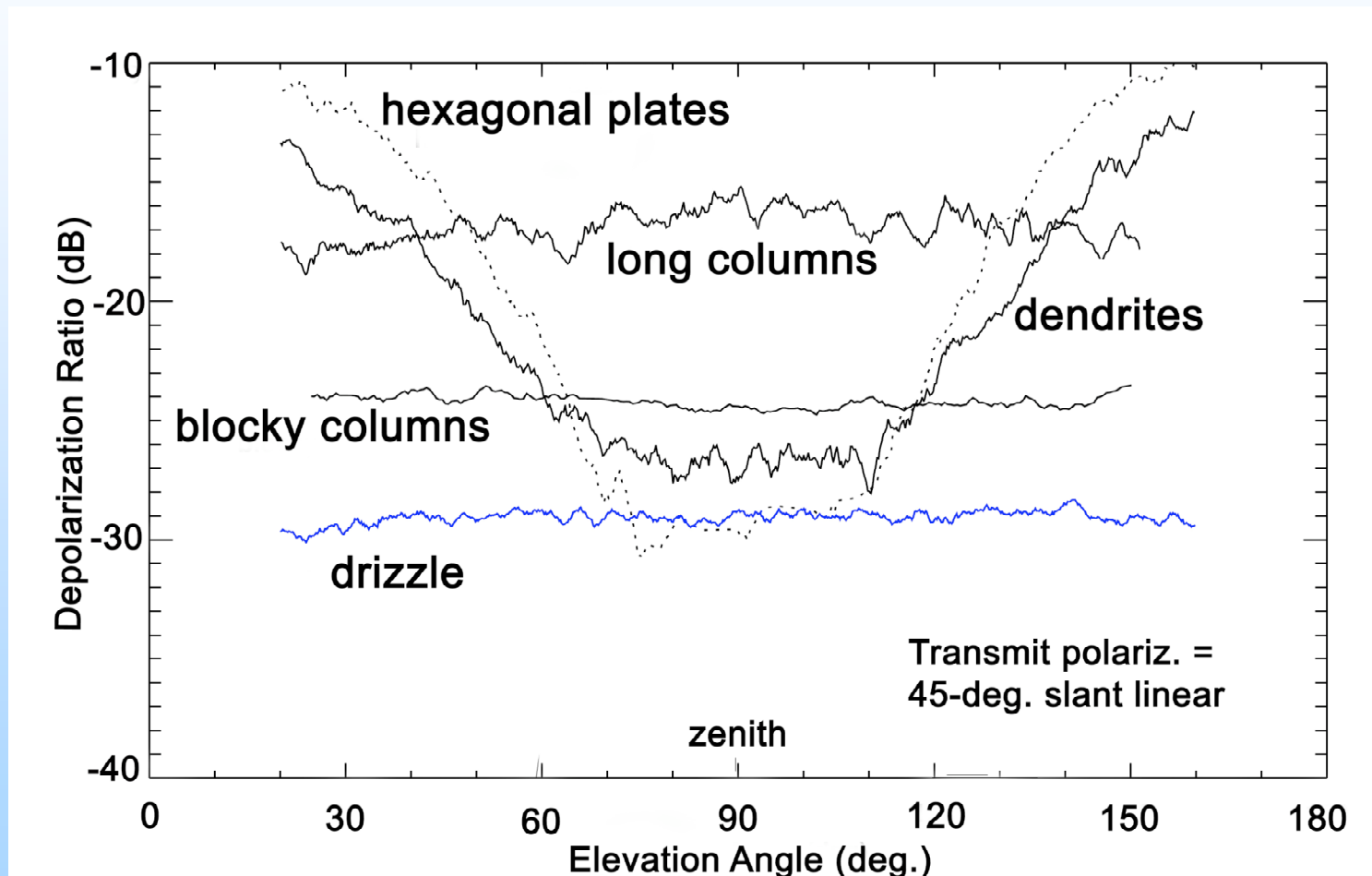


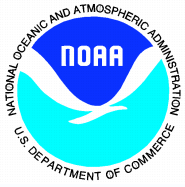


DR Measurements of Irregular Ice Crystals and Supercooled Drizzle

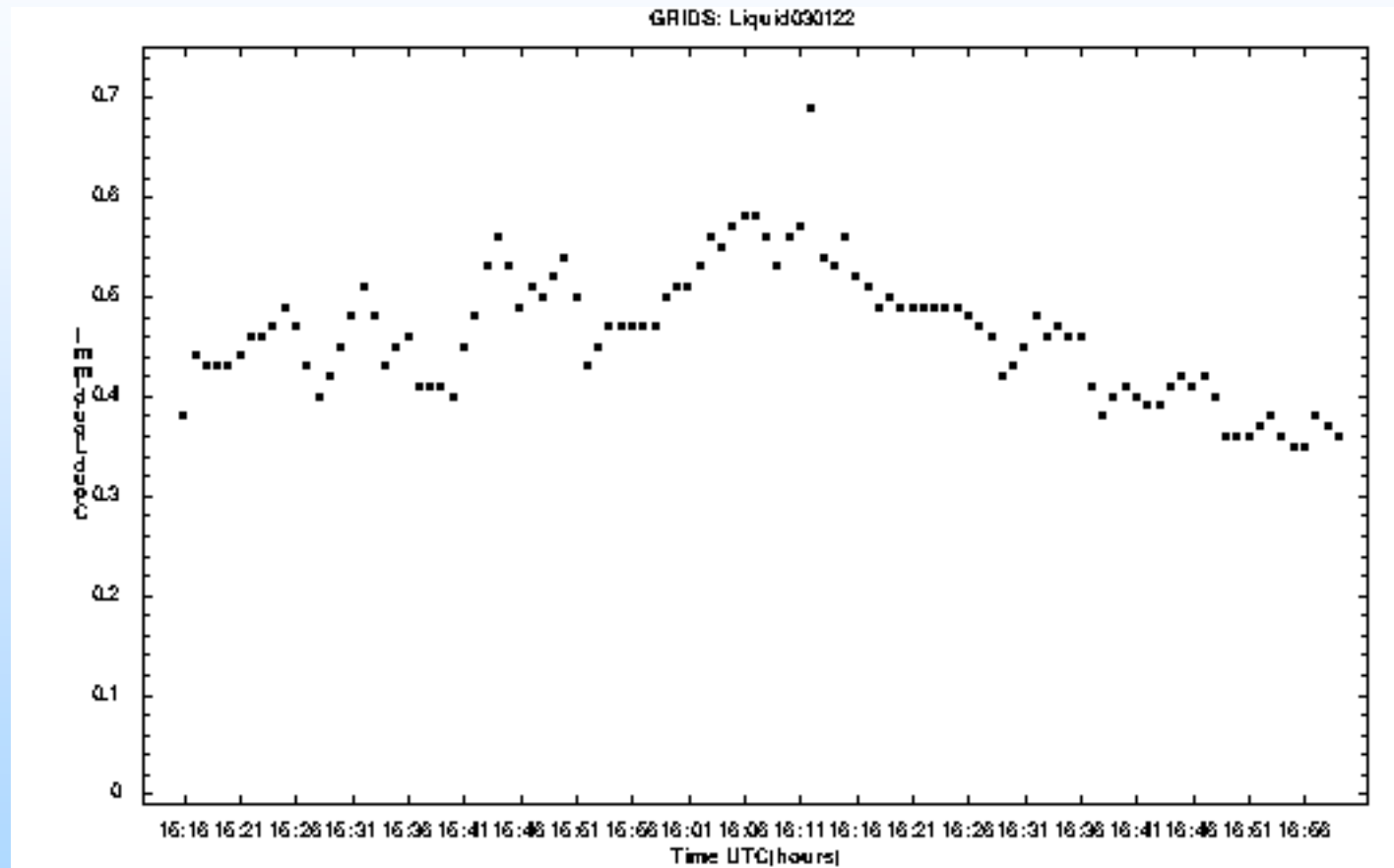


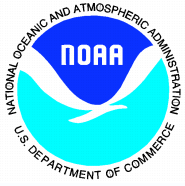
Verified w/in-situ data!



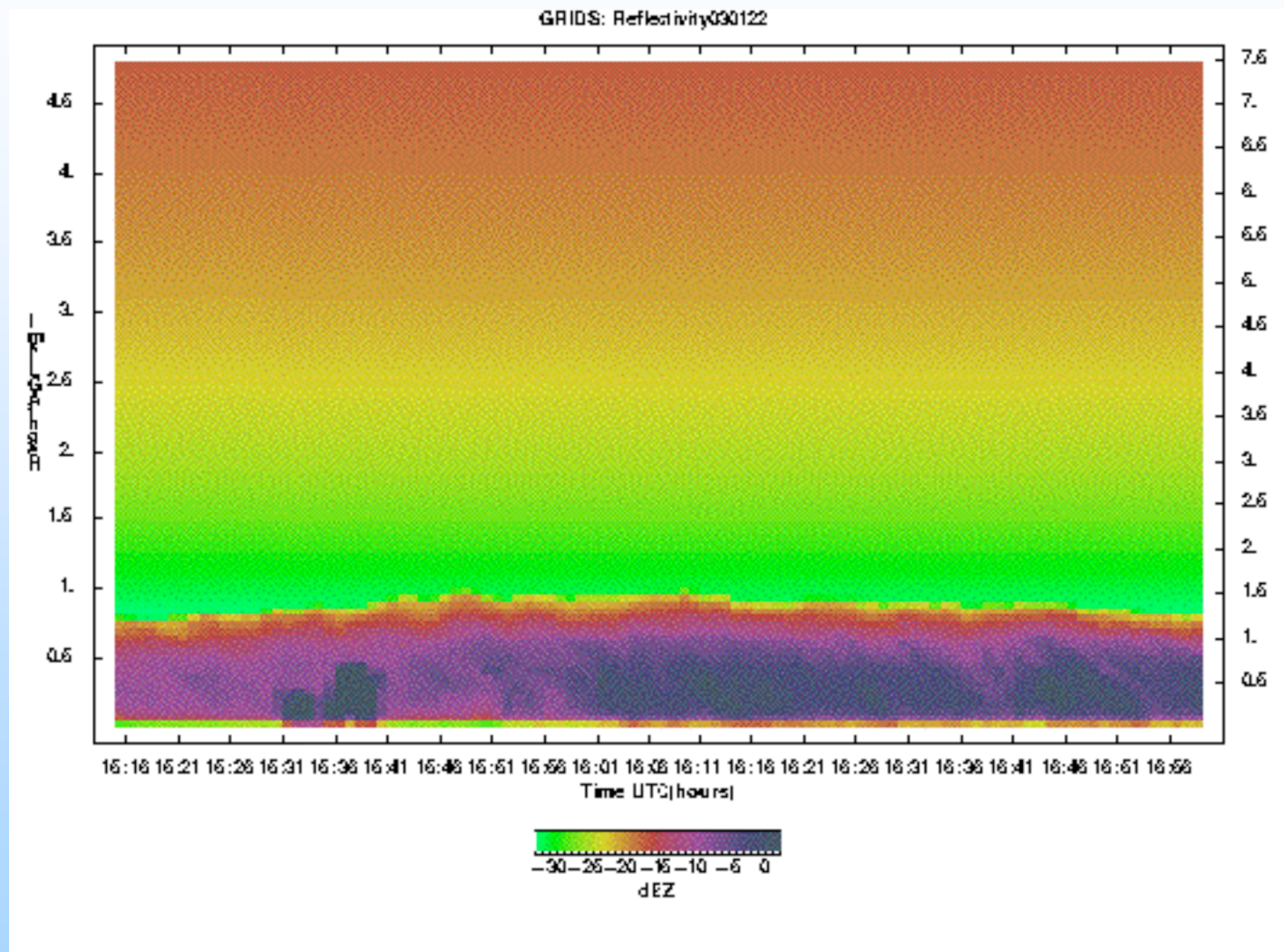


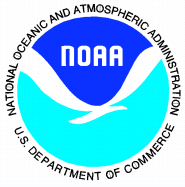
AIRS-1.5 Liquid



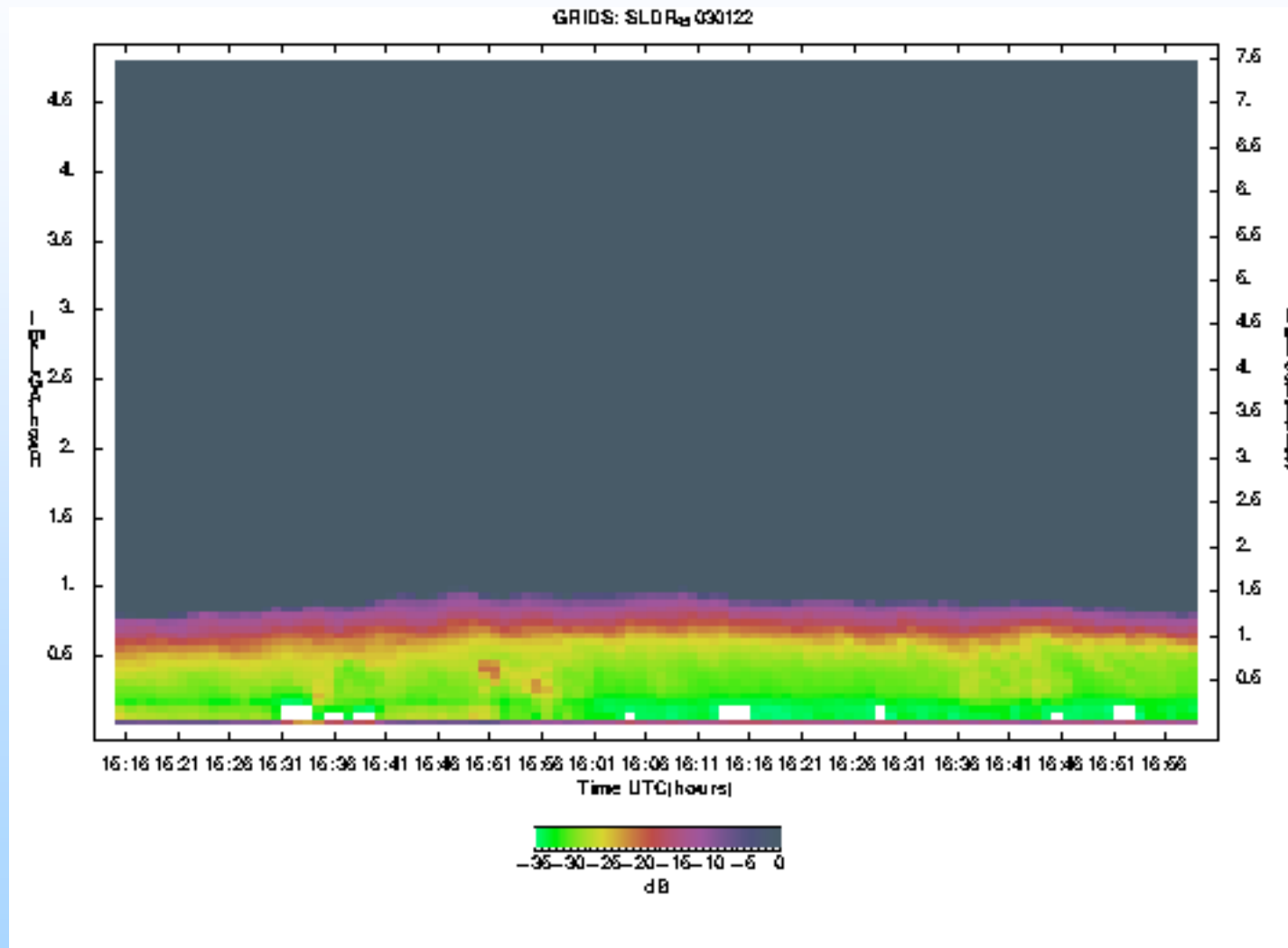


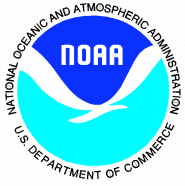
AIRS-1.5 Radar Reflectivity



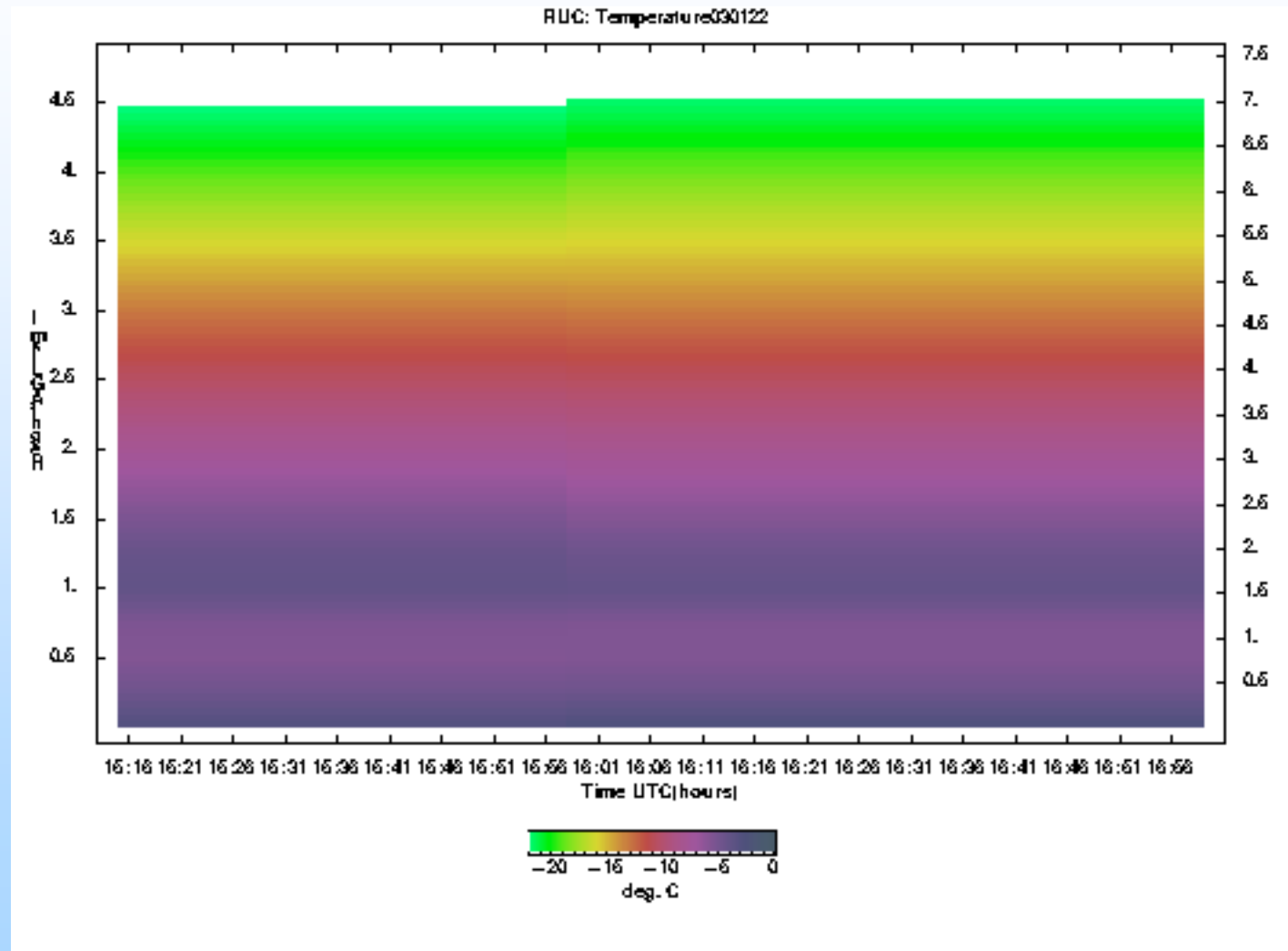


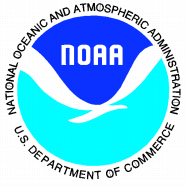
AIRS-1.5 Depolarization Ratio



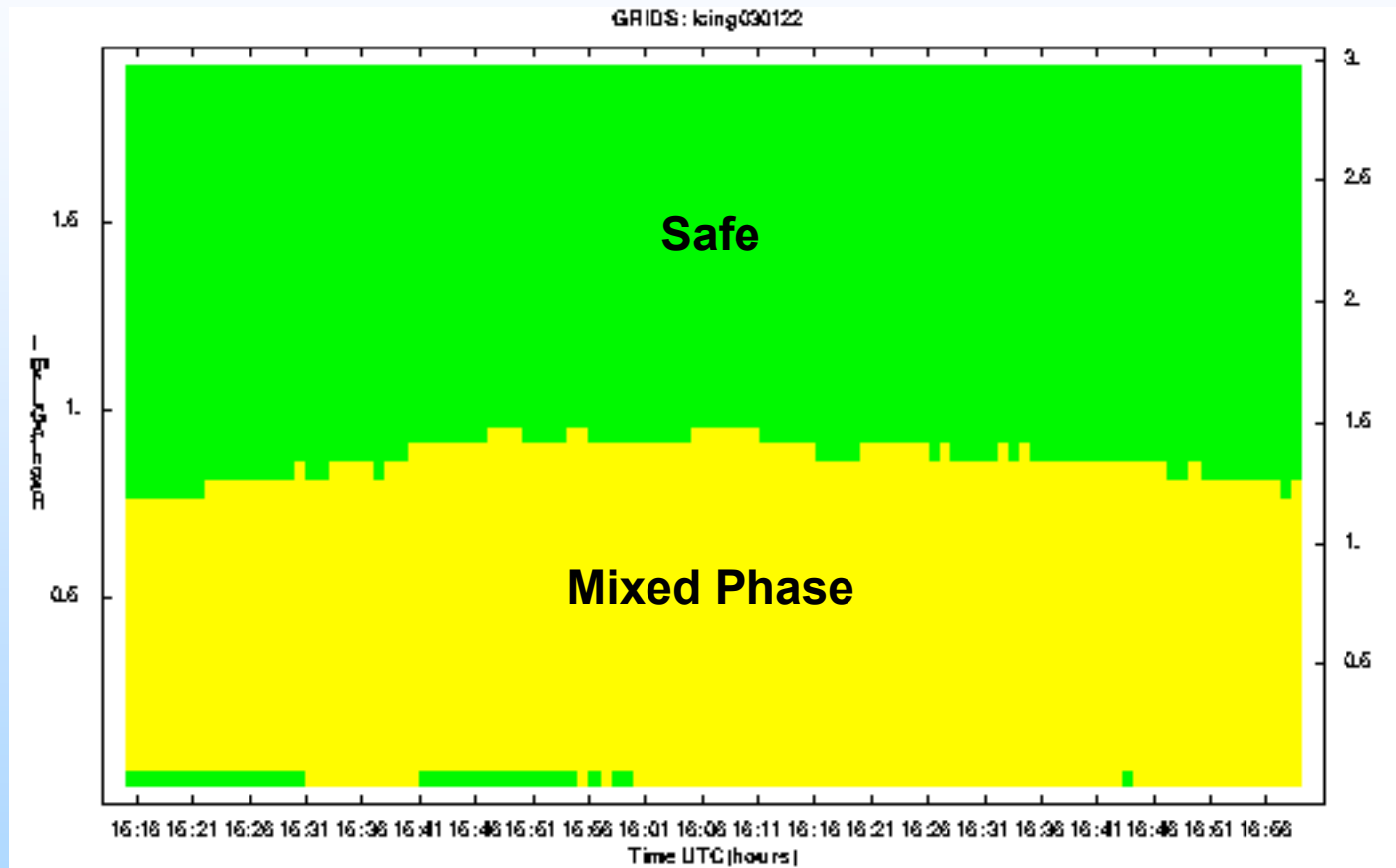


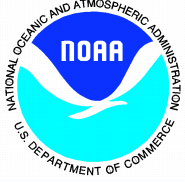
AIRS-1.5 Temperature





AIRS-1.5 Icing Hazard

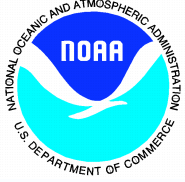




Implementation Plan



- ❖ **Design “Target” GRIDS: Completed Sept. ’01**
 - ❖ Full Sensitivity
 - ❖ Unattended 24/7/365 Operations
 - ❖ Real-Time Graphical Output (2 min update)
 - ❖ Auto Calibration and Health
 - ❖ Zenith/Doppler Spectra Option
- ❖ **Build “Upgradable” GRIDS: Ongoing (Fall ’02)**
 - ❖ Fast-Track Effort
 - ❖ Use Target Blueprint
 - ❖ Borrow Components
 - ❖ Less Sensitive; Semi-Autonomous
 - ❖ Goal - Participate in AIRS -II (Nov ’03) & WISP 3/4 (Wi/Sp ’04)
- ❖ **Evolve to “Target” GRIDS: FY06 - FY07**
 - ❖ Timeline is Partner-Dependent (FAA; NWS)
 - ❖ Ends with Extended Demo/Assessment @ a Great Lakes Airport



Other Applications

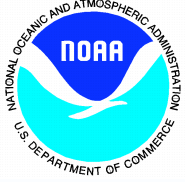


❖ Aviation Weather:

- Multiple ceilings and visibility
- In-cloud turbulence
- Verification/parameterization of/in icing models (NWS).
- NEXRAD verification and algorithm development (NWS).

❖ Other Applications:

- Detection of freezing drizzle (highway safety)
- Detection of rain in shallow, near-surface clouds (NEXRAD)
- Verification for numerical forecast models
- Cloud fields for assimilation in numerical weather models.
- Climate/cloud process studies: vertical structure of cloud properties, esp. partitioning of water substance and radiant energy.
- Data to verify & calibrate satellite cloud observations to clarify the impact of the vertical dimension on passive cloud retrievals.

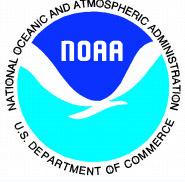


New Developments & Upgrades Part I



- ❖ RADS [GRADS
 - i. GRADS software is built from existing RADS software, which has been in use for eight years in ground-based scanning and airborne systems;
 - ii. offers high-resolution real-time displays of up to 32 meteorological parameters;
 - iii. modular software design allows for easy addition of new capabilities;

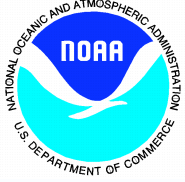
- ❖ [“DIGI-GRADS”
 - i. new Linux-based PC system is low cost;
 - ii. digital receiver enhances dynamic range;
 - iii. signal processing done on host Pentium (no DSP board required) is portable and scalable;
 - iv. permits us to upgrade to spectral processing



New Developments & Upgrades Part II

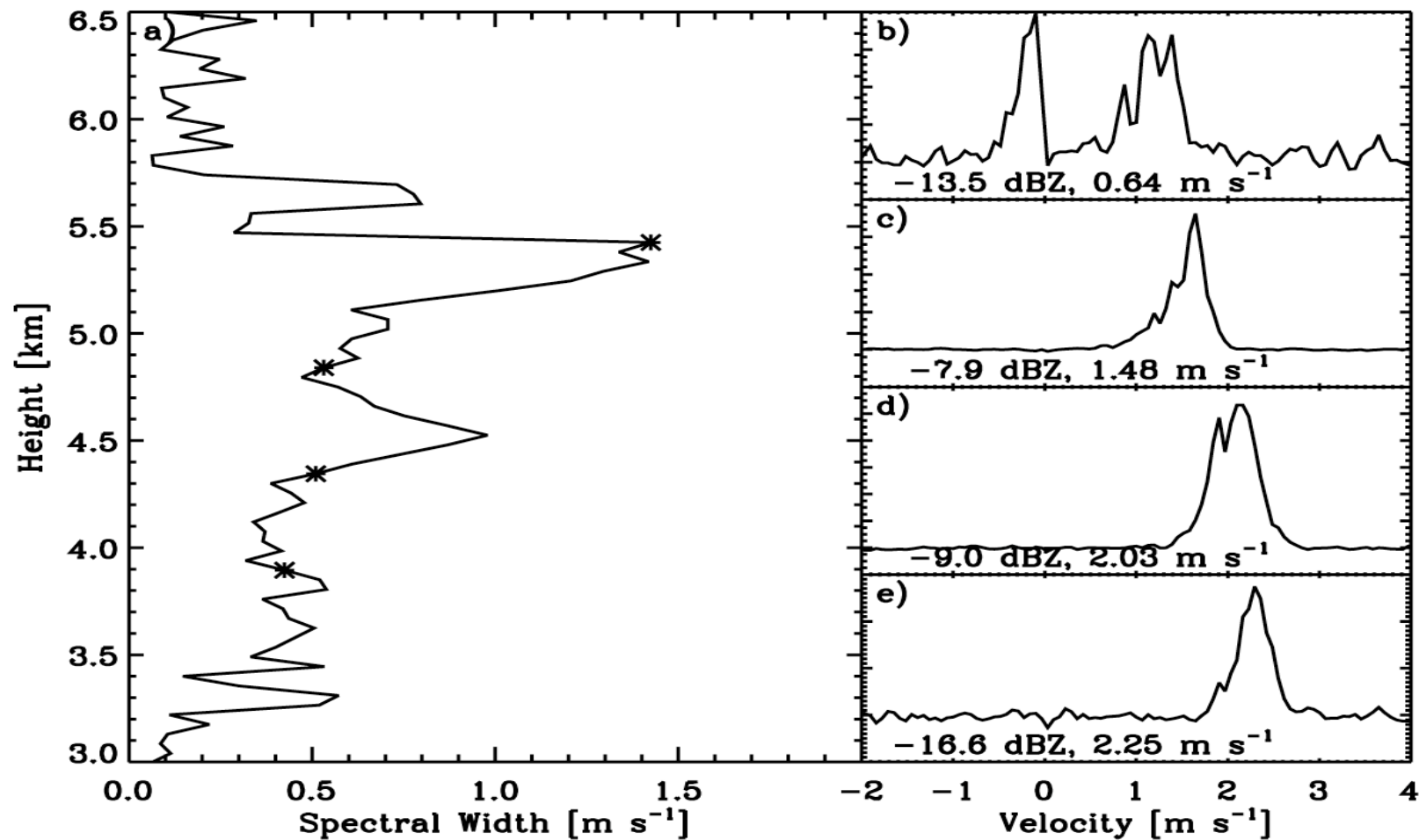


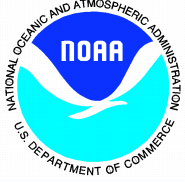
- ❖ Bayesian retrieval algorithms
 - McFarlane & Evans
 - In collaboration with NCAR/IFIPDT
 - Relates observable moments to physically desirable moments.
- ❖ Cloud liquid temperature from 3-channel radiometer (90 GHz)
- ❖ Doppler Spectra; from optional vertical mode



New Developments & Upgrades

Part II - Döppler Spectra

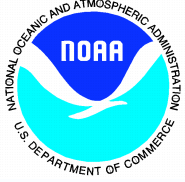




New Developments & Upgrades Part III



- ❖ New method to measure depolarization ratio
 - Sergey Matrosov
 - Less sensitivity required in co-polar channel.
- ❖ Airborne radar and radiometry:
 - Collaboration with Steve Sekelsky/UMass
 - Scanning, W-band, polarimetric Doppler radar
 - PSR multifrequency radiometers.



New Developments & Upgrades

Part III - PSR Scanhead

